

# Millborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY

Vol. XVII.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1836.

No. 845.

## ADAMS'S EULOGY ON MADISON.

We have received a copy of John Quincy Adams's Eulogy on the life and character of James Madison, fourth President of the United States, delivered at the request of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Boston, September 27, 1836. It is a noble performance, and makes a pamphlet of 87 pages large 8vo. We annex the concluding paragraphs.

*Journal Com.*  
This Constitution, my countrymen, is the great result of the North American Revolution. This is the grand stride in the improvement of the condition of the human race, consummated in a period of less than one hundred years. Of the signers of the address George III. to the Congress of 1774—the signers of the Declaration of Independence in 1776—of the signers of the Articles of Confederation in 1781, and of the signers of the federal and national Constitution of Government under which we live with enjoyment never before allotted to man, not one remains in the land of the living. The last survivor of them all was he to whom whose memory we are here assembled at once with mourning and with joy. We reverse the order of sentiment and reflection of the ancient Persian king—we look back on the century gone by—we look around with anxious and eager eye for one of that illustrious host of patriots and heroes under whose guidance the Revolution of American Independence was begun and continued and completed. We look around in vain. To them this crowded theatre, full of human life in all its stages of existence, full of the glowing exultation of youth, of the steady maturity of manhood, the sparkling eyes of beauty, and the gray hairs of reverend age—all this to them is as the solitude of the sepulchre. We think of this and say, how short is human life! But then, then, we turn back our thoughts again to the scenes over which the falling curtain has but now closed upon the drama of the day. From the saddening thought that they are no more, we call for comfort upon the memory of what they were, and our hearts leap for joy that they were our fathers.

We see them, true and faithful subjects of their sovereign, first meeting with firm but respectful remonstrance the approach of usurpation upon their rights. We see them, fearless in their fortune and confident in the righteousness of their cause, bid defiance to the arm of power and declare themselves independent states. We see them waging for seven years a war of desolation and glory, in most unequal contest with their own ungoverned step-mother, the mistress of the seas, till under the sign manual of their King their independence was acknowledged; and last and best of all, we see them toiling in war and in peace to form and perpetuate a union, under forms of government intricately but skillfully adjusted, so as to secure to themselves and their posterity the precious blessings of inseparable liberty and law.

Their days on earth are ended, and yet their century has not passed away. Their portion of the blessings which they thus labored to secure they have enjoyed, and transmitted to us, their posterity. We enjoy them as an inheritance—iron, not by our toils—watered, not by our tears—undimmed, not by the shedding of any blood of ours: the gift of Heaven through their blood and achievements, but not without a charge of correspondent duty incumbent on ourselves.

And what, my friends and fellow citizens, what is that duty of our own? Is it to remonstrate, to the adder's ear of a King beyond the Atlantic wave, and claim from him the restoration of violated right? No. Is it to sever the ties of kindred and of blood with the people from whom we sprang? To cast away the precious name of Britons, and be no more the countrymen of Shakespeare and Milton, of Newton and Locke, of Chatham and Burke? Or, more and worse, is it to meet their countrymen in the deadly conflict of a seven years' war? No. Is it the last and the greatest of the duties fulfilled by them? Is it to lay the foundations of the fairest government and the mightiest nation that ever floated on the gulf of time? No! These awful and solemn duties were allotted to them, and by them they were faithfully performed. What then is our duty? Is it not to preserve, to cherish, to improve the inheritance, which they have left us, won by their toils, watered by their tears, saddened but fertilized by their blood? Are we the sons of worthy sires, and in the onward march of time have they achieved in the career of human improvement so much only that our posterity and theirs may blush for the contrast between their unexampled energies and our nerveless impotence? between their more than Herculean labors and our indolent repose? No, my fellow citizens; far be from us,

far be from you—for he who now addresses you has but a few short days before he shall be called to join the multitudes of ages past—far be from you the reproach or the suspicion of such a degrading contrast. You too, have the solemn duty to perform of improving the condition of your species by improving your own. Not in the great and strong wind of a revolution, which rent the mountains and brake in pieces the rocks before the Lord—for the Lord is not in the wind; not in the earthquake, of a revolutionary war, marching to the onset between the battle field and the scaffold—for the Lord is not in the earthquake; not in the fire of civil dissension; in war between the members and the head; in nullification of the laws of the Union by the forcible resistance of one refractory state—for the Lord is not in the fire; and that fire was never kindled by your fathers! No! it is in the still small voice that succeeded the whirlwind, the earthquake, and the fire. The voice that stills the raging of the waves, and the tumults of the people; that spake the words of peace, of harmony, of union. And for that voice may you and your children's children, "to the last syllable of recorded time," fix your eyes upon the memory, and listen with your ears to the life of JAMES MADISON.

## NEW ENGLAND & THE SOUTH.

The following is an extract from a speech lately made by Senator Preston, of South Carolina, at a public meeting held at Columbia, to consult on measures relating to the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad. He pays a flattering tribute to the character of the population of New England:

"We of the South are mistaken in the character of these people, when we think of them only as pedlars in horn flints and bark outages. Their energy and enterprise are directed to all objects, great and small, within their reach. At the fall of a scanty rivulet they set up their little manufactory of wooden buttons or combs—they plant a barren hill side with broom corn, and make it into brooms at the bottom—and on its top they erect a wind-mill. Thus at a single spot you may see the air, the earth and the water, all working for them. But at the same time the ocean is whirled to its extremities with the sails of their ships, and the land is covered with their works of art and usefulness.

Massachusetts is perhaps the most flourishing of the Northern States. Yet of natural productions she exports but two articles—granite and ice. Absolutely nothing but rock and ice! Every thing else of her commerce, from which she derives so much, is artificial—the work of her own hands.

All this is done, in a region with a bleak climate and sterile soil, by the energy and intelligence of the people. Each man knows that the public good is his individual advantage. The number of rail roads and other modes of expeditious intercommunication knits the whole country into a compact mass, through which the production of commerce and of the press, the comforts of life and the means of knowledge, are universally diffused; while the close intercourse of travel and business makes all men neighbors, and promotes a common interest and common sympathy. In a community thus connected, a single flash of thought pervades the whole land, almost as rapidly as thought itself can fly. The population becomes, as it were, a single set of muscles, animated by one heart, and directed by a common sensorium.

How different the condition of things in the South! Here, the face of the country wears the aspect of premature old age and decay. No improvement is seen going on—nothing is done for posterity—no man thinks of any thing beyond the present moment. Our lands are tasked to their utmost capacity of production, and when exhausted are abandoned for the youthful West. Because Nature has been prodigal to us, we seem to think it unnecessary to do any thing for ourselves. The industry and skill that have converted the inclement hills of New England into a garden, in the genial climate and fertile soil of the South would create almost a paradise. Our natural advantages are among the greatest with which Providence has blessed mankind, but we lack the spirit to enjoy and improve them. The rich ore is beneath our feet, yet we dig not for it. The golden fruit hangs from the bough, and we lift not our hands to gather it. The cask of delicious liquor is before our eyes, but we are too lazy even to broach it. In thinking, in writing, and in talking, we are equal to any people on the face of the earth—but we do nothing but think, write, and talk."

## EDUCATION OF AMERICAN YOUTH.

The following is an extract from Mr. Scott's anniversary address at Princeton.

It occurs after some excellent counsels on the subjects which most occupy the public mind—

"Young Gentlemen, I have wandered into discussions which might seem appropriate to years more advanced than yours. And yet among us such is the natural theme, even to our younger brethren. The institutions of his country, the political questions of the passing day, the expanding fortunes of the nation, its ulterior fate, are habitually the first, the constant, and the absorbing subjects of contemplation, in the mind of every American. Among us, boys discuss, and young men are deeply versed in topics, which in other lands, and under other forms of government, are reserved for the mature and subdued and cautious investigations of later life. With us, from the hoop and ball and race and the merry shout of boyhood, it is but a single bound into the struggling arena of politics. He who at twenty one finds himself called upon to deposit his ballot, and express his written will, and pass his sentence of approbation or disapproval upon the senators and representatives; who are to make the laws which he is to obey, and the presidents and governors and sheriffs who are to carry them into execution; who feels that his single vote may be the point upon which would turn a nation's fate; learns quickly to appreciate the importance, and to discuss the bearings of topics, which elsewhere are regarded as mysteries too sacred for the heedlessness of youth. Hence it is, that in our land, him whom the law declares to be a man, we look to as a man, in deed and in practice as well as theory. Hence, too, results of propriety, the duty of so disciplining the intellect, and directing the studies of the American youth, that they may reach their majority not unprepared to exercise with judgment the right they will unquestionably claim with zeal. To the classics; which are to adorn his character; to the mathematics, which are to form and strengthen his reasoning faculties; to the sciences, which are to be tributary to his particular pursuits, should be added such knowledge of the constitution and laws of the country, of its past history and future prospects, as will fit him at once to take that initiatory step, which makes him a participator in its actual government."

## INEQUALITIES OF LIFE.

"The inequalities of life are real things, they can neither be explained away, nor done away. A leveller therefore has long been set down as a ridiculous and chimerical being, who if he could finish his work to day would have to begin it again to-morrow. The things that constitute these real inequalities, are four; strength, talent, riches and rank. The two former would constitute inequalities in the rudest state of nature; the two latter more properly belonging to a state of society more or less civilized and refined. Perhaps the whole four are all ultimately resolvable in power.

But in the just appreciation of this power, men are too apt to be deceived. Nothing for instance is more common than to see rank or riches preferred to talent, and yet nothing is more abused. That talent is of a much higher order of power than riches, might be proved in various ways; being so much more indestructible, and indestructible, so much more above all accident or change, and all confusion of chance.

But the peculiar superiority of talent over riches may be best discovered from hence—that the influence of talent will always be the greatest in that government which is the most pure; while the influence of riches will always be the greatest in that government which is the most corrupt. So that from the preponderance of talent we may always infer the soundness and vigor of the commonwealth; but from the preponderance of riches, is doctage and degeneration. That talent confers an inequality of a higher order than rank, would appear from various views of the subject, and most particularly from this—many a man may justly thank his talent for rank, but no man has ever yet been able to return the compliment, by thanking his rank for talent. When Leonardo da Vinci died, his sovereign exclaimed, "I can make a thousand lords, but not one Leonardo." Cicero observed to a degenerate patrician, "I am the first of my family, but you are the last of yours." And since his time, those who value themselves merely on their ancestry, have been compared to potatoes, all that is good of them is under the ground; perhaps it is but fair that nobility should have descended to them, since they never could have raised themselves to it.

*A Printer's Extraneousities.*—The editor of a western newspaper says—"The printer wants grain, pork, tallow candles, whiskey, linen, bees' wax, wood, and any thing else that he can eat."

## MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S LETTER TO DR. WARDLAW.

Some after the discussion between the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge and George Thompson, a meeting of the Glasgow Emancipation Society was held, at which resolutions were adopted, approving of Mr. Thompson's course, arguments, &c., and in no modest terms, condemning America, including her clergy and institutions. Dr. Wardlaw made himself prominent at this meeting by a speech which called forth the following letter from Mr. Breckinridge. It will be read with interest. We have seldom seen a better specimen of a man foiling his antagonist with his own weapons. In every point of view we think Mr. Breckinridge has well and nobly vindicated his country, and acquired new honor for himself.

*Presbyterian.*  
To the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw, D. D. of Glasgow.

Sir—I observed in the London Patriot of last week, an abstract of the proceedings of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, on the 1st of this month, at a public meeting held "for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the society in reference to the recent discussion on American Slavery, between the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge and Mr. George Thompson." The greater portion of the report before me is occupied with a speech made by you on that occasion, in proposing to the meeting the following resolution, viz: "That in the deliberate judgment of this meeting, the wish announced by Mr. George Thompson to meet publicly any antagonist, especially any minister of the gospel from the United States, on the subject of American Slavery, or on any one of the branches of that subject, was dictated by a well-founded consciousness of the integrity of his purpose and assurance of the correctness of his facts; and that the recent discussion in this city between him and the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge of Baltimore, has left not merely unshaken, but confirmed and augmented, their confidence in the rectitude of his principles, the purity of his motives, the propriety of his measures, the fidelity of his statements, and the straightforward honesty and undaunted intrepidity of his zeal." This motion was seconded by the venerable and respected Dr. Kidstone, whose speech on the occasion is but briefly reported. Other resolutions—some of similar import, some of a general character—were offered and seconded by Dr. Hough, and Messrs. Eadie, King, McLaren and Ketley. But above all, the proceedings bear the signature of Robert Grahame of Whitehall—whose venerable name is dear to every good man.

These proceedings, sir, have relieved me from a state of great and painful anxiety, as to the view my countrymen might take of the propriety of my taking any notice, more or less, of Mr. George Thompson. For while nothing is further from my purpose than to wound the feelings of any friend of that individual, it is necessary to say, that in America every man who is not an abolitionist, or in other words ninety-nine hundredths of the people, consider him not only unworthy of credit but unworthy of notice. At length I have a tangible proof by which to make my countrymen feel that persons of the utmost respectability, excellence and piety in Britain, not only concur in all the principles and proceedings, but partake of all the prejudices and ignorance of that individual, and openly defend his flagitious conduct. From this day forth, I deem myself fully acquitted on the only part of the subject which filled me with personal anxiety. For although you have not hesitated to speak in terms sufficiently disparaging of my humble efforts to defend the truth; yet as you have given no reasons for the judgment you have delivered, those who read for themselves may escape the influence even of your authority. And as you have been pleased to decide on the whole merits of the case, as well as on the merits of the parties concerned in it,—I escape of course from the blame of having damaged the truth by feeble advocacy.

In this state of the case it cannot surprise you that I turn with delight from those who have hitherto assailed me, and address myself to you; that I avail myself of the right arising from your free and repeated use of my name, and your judgments both upon my character and acts, to speak freely in return. Let us forget the miserable trifling of Mr. Robert Bernard Hall. Let us pass over poor Moses Roper, who, it is but just to say, has written the most modest and sensible attack yet made on me. Let us even be moderate in having absolutely silenced the garrulity of Mr. Thompson, who begs off in his last note, which has just reached me in the Patriot of the 17th instant. I have that to say which you have not only invited, but challenged me to utter, and to which I ask your serious regard.

I have manifested my deference to the judgment of a christian people, by discussing at its bar questions purely national and personal, into which under erroneous pretexts they have interfered in a manner the most vexatious. I believed they were in great error—I presumed they were sincerely disposed to do good—I knew they were really doing us and themselves and the world harm; and challenged and forced into the matter, I have discussed it on its mere merits—admitting you and your people to be all you professed to be—and only endeavoring to prove that we were not so evil as you made us out. So far as you and those who can influence are concerned, you have declared that you remain more firmly than ever settled in your harsh judgments of us, and your fixed purpose to follow out all your offensive courses. Nay, you plainly declare, that rather than alter a title of your conduct, principles, opinions or demands upon this subject, you prefer that all fellowship between us and you should terminate. That argument and conclusion, then, being complete and final, we need say no more. I am content to wait and see whether the American people will, at your suggestion, change their national constitution; or whether, in the event of the adequate majority for that purpose not being attainable, they will, as the inference of your argument, break up the confederacy—to regain your good opinion.

There is, as I have said, quite another view of the whole case. You say in the course of your speech, "If our American brethren saw any thing in us which they thought, and justly thought, was an evil of sufficient magnitude to induce their kind offices for its suppression, we ought to feel obliged by their using their endeavors to stir us up to a due consideration of it, and to practical efforts for its removal." And in the context you are somewhat pointed in enforcing this idea, as containing in it a great rule of duty. In general we have considered the ill-doing of this delicate office more hurtful than its omission. In particular, it has appeared to us as a pretext liable to infinite abuse, and practically resorted to most by those who had least ground and least right to display it. But sir, I can hardly, either in faithfulness or honor, abstain any longer from its use. And the main object of this communication is to point out, in the actual condition of considerable portions of the British empire, evils which really are, or which your party has declared to be, of so palatable and so monstrous a description, that decency would seem to require you to repress them, or be very modest in rebuking others while they exist.

1. To come at once to the grand cause of outcry against us—the unhappy and indefensible existence of slavery, in many of the states. Will you be so good as to turn your eyes to the map of Africa, and fix them on a spot longer than half of Western Europe! At its southern extremity, find Cape Town. Then find the speech of Dr. Philip, delivered in Exeter Hall ten days after you delivered yours. In that town and neighborhood are 9,000 British slaves! Scattered over that vast peninsula are many thousands more of British slaves! And yet the ear of day is dull with being told that in the British empire there were no slaves; and the very speech that has elicited these remarks was made at a meeting on the anniversary devoted to a glorious fact that never occurred, namely, "Slave emancipation in the British colonies."

2. Turn, now, I pray you, to the map of Asia, and find the vast dominions which God has lent to you there, embracing a population of one hundred and thirty millions of souls. Then look over a file of papers and read a conversation that occurred in the Commons House of Parliament, but a short time back, between the honorable Mr. Baxton, and Sir J. Hobhouse, on the subject of British slavery in India! There you will find it admitted that "domestic slavery prevails to a great extent in India, especially in Bengal." There you will find proof that no direct effort was ever made to abolish it,—and reasons urged by the government why it cannot now be abolished,—and why treaties now existing seem to render its future abolition impossible!

3. Turn your attention, next, to the western side of the Atlantic Ocean, and see nearly a million of apprentices in the West India Islands; and then remember what you have yourself said and written on the subject of this system; and call to mind the innumerable declarations made weekly, up and down the country, by those who belong to your party, and who (at the Houdsworth Anti Slavery Society, on the 3d of this month) denounced it "as aggravated slavery, under the delusive name of apprenticeship," and denounced every "proposal of government" as only calculated to excite suspicion.

Do I draw an inference at all strained, when I say, that the subjects of a Man-



arch, whose dominions in three quarters of the Globe are, by their own showing, and by irrefragable proofs, covered with slaves, should deal somewhat gently with other nations, who may chance to be in the same unhappy condition? Do I say too much, when I caution such people to be more guarded in boastful assertions, which are contradicted by the fact and the record of the case? Do I give needless offence, when I beg you to remember, that your Parliament is omnipotent over this subject, and is therefore responsible for all the evils which exist, either through their negligence or by their consent? Alas! sir, it is an ancient habit, to be bitter against our brother for a mote, when a beam is in our own eye.

But I have more to add. We have been spoken against with great severity for neglect of the spiritual welfare of the colored population of the United States; and you have, in an unhappy hour, said you believed and approved these hard sayings. I have, in vain, denied; in vain, disproved them. My object now is, to show the condition of the country, whose people bring and credit them; still keeping the line of duty indicated by your suggestion.

4. Let me beg you then to look at the condition of Lower Canada, where the Roman Catholic religion is established by treaty and by law, where annual grants of public money are made to support it, and where it has had free course, until the people are so ignorant that by statute law the grand jurors and the school commissioners are allowed the privilege of making their marks instead of signing their names, and where, according to the belief of the whole universe, except Papists, a system of idolatrous worship is guaranteed by the power of the British realm.

5. Then look over the votes in the Committee of Supply in the present Parliament, and you will see £8,928 for the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth," (which is just about the sum the vilified Americans pay annually to promote the religion of Jesus Christ in West Africa, through the Colonization Society,) and I ask you, as a Christian, to resolve the questions, which of these enterprises you deem most injurious to true religion? which you and your party have most actively opposed? and which is most under your eye and control? Heaven and earth are moved to prevent the spread of the Gospel in Africa, through the Colonization Society; and not a whisper is heard to prevent the increase of idolatry in your own land, through government patronage.

6. But a more frightful case remains. Remember that you have above one hundred millions of brethren in your Indian possessions;—then read the noble speech of the Rev. W. Campbell, a Missionary from Bengal, delivered at Exeter Hall, at the last annual meeting of the London Missionary Society. There, sir, you will find positive proof that the horrid system of Hindoo idolatry, in all its cruelty and enormity, is upheld, patronized, and made a source of gain by the British authorities in India! Temples are supported by the government; priests and dancing women are paid a monthly allowance out of the public revenue; magistrates are present and aiding officially at their brutal ceremonies; military officers do their peculiar honors to the abominable things; and British functionaries collect the wages of iniquity. Now, sir, what can the eagerness of party zeal find, in all its false allegations against us, equal to the naked deformity of these facts?

7. But pass again to another portion of your wide empire. In multitudes of publications I have seen our alleged neglect of the religious instruction of the coloured population of America, made the basis of insinuations against the sincerity of our religious profession. If you will read the speech of Dr. Philip, already alluded to, you will find the following sentence: "Hottentot, a Caffre chief, and others, have been petitioning me for missionaries, by every messenger through whom they could convey to me a verbal communication, for the last twelve years; and I have not yet been able to send them one."—Gracious heaven! what an account will the twenty thousand protestant ministers of Great Britain have to render for the souls of these poor Caffres, whom so many of them have forgotten, to abuse their brethren in America for neglecting a population amongst whom a larger proportion hear the gospel, than of the inhabitants of the capital of the British empire.

Let us look at London, the seat of your wealth, power and civilization; the abode of your Sovereign; the seat of your Parliament; the see of a bishop, whose income would support a hundred missionaries. Listen to what the bishop says of so much of diocese as is contained in the metropolis. "There are," says he, "thirty-four parishes, containing above 10,000 souls each, (omitting all notice of those which contain less,) and in the aggregate 1,137,000 souls; but there is church room for only 101,892—less than one-tenth of the whole! Allow one church for every 3,000 souls, and 372 churches would be required; while in fact there are but 60; or if consecrated chapels be added, only 100." That is, above 1,000,000 souls, in a single city, and that the seat of your glory, utterly unprovided for by the nation, and the established church. Now if we should add what is done by dissenters of all classes, and

es, the result might be varied a little, but still, make the best of it you can, and you are left with more people destitute of the means of grace in London alone, than in all the United States! If you doubt these statements of the Lord Bishop of London, consult the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the City Mission; and then ponder, whether the hundreds of pounds squandered on Mr. Thompson's trip to the United States—and in printing his slanders of that country—and the additional hundreds, which I see Dr. Hough urged the people of Glasgow to give him by way of "Testimonial Fund"—might not have been fully as well laid out in sending the gospel to the British capital!

8. Besides, the accusations now made your own on the general subjects of slavery in itself considered and neglect of the religious instruction of the natives—the remaining charges which we have been arraigned upon—ready to a certain extent, fall under the general head of severity, injustice and deep rooted prejudice against the blacks. These things may be true, or they may be false. The statements and evidence on both sides are in reach of the public. You have vouched for their truth, and it is not now my design to show the contrary; but to show who they are that are so ready to magnify real errors, and to allege false crimes upon their neighbours.

9. Pray, sir, were you ever in Ireland? If you were, you saw a land, fertile and beautiful; a people, handsome, intelligent and active; a climate more genial than any other in so high a northern latitude; in short, every thing that should make its teeming population rich, happy, and powerful. I was there. I saw hundreds of people who had no fixed abodes. I saw the majority of the houses of the lower classes to be worse than the stables and cow-houses in England; I saw thousands in rags; hundreds naked; and hundreds more naked, except a piece of a single old garment. I looked at the third report on the expediency of a poor law for Ireland, made by order of Parliament, and I found that 2,385,000 souls are out of work, have nothing to depend on and are in distress for thirty weeks every year. It is a settled, indisputable truth, that one third of the Irish people beg their bread two thirds of every year.—And yet enormous quantities of grain and live stock, and all sorts of provision, are exported from Ireland. And yet, in defiance of all this tremendous, long continued, and periodical suffering, there is no poor law, nor any sort of general provision by law, for the poor of that island. But there are forty nine regiments of horse and foot, and a constabulary force of about the same magnitude—ready to stay the people's stomachs with lead at night, and steel in the morning. This is the happy consummation of six hundred years of British authority! And how can you, sir, look any human being in the face, and charge his country with wrong, till you have strained every effort to redress this vast hereditary guilt? Or if you fail, how can you speak, nationally, in the hearing of earth, or heaven, about human wrongs?

10. Look for the last time to the vast plains of South Africa, wet with the blood of murdered nations. Read the clear and masterly speech of Dr. Philip, already twice referred to. "If a traveller who had visited that country twenty five years ago, were to take his stand on the banks of the Keiskamma river, and ask what had become of the natives whom he saw there on his former visit; if he took his stand on the rocks of the Sondaga river, and looked towards a country seventy miles in breadth before him, he might ask the same question; if he were to take his stand again on the Fish river, and then extend his views to Caffraria, he might ask the same question; and were he to take his stand on the Snow mountain, called Graaf Reinet, (he would have before him a country containing 40,000 square miles,) and ask where was the immense concourse he saw there twenty-five years ago, no man could tell him where they were!" Ask Lord Glenelg, his Majesty's principal Secretary for the Colonies, and he will admit that the system of treachery, plunder, and butchery, by which these brave and upright savages have been wasted in exterminating oppression, constitutes perhaps the most degrading of all the chapters of the history of mankind! It is a chapter written in the tears and blood of slaughtered tribes, and is hardly yet dry upon the paper that records it for the execration of posterity! It is a chapter that had not been fully enacted when you were conceiving plans and arranging agencies by which to make illustrious the benign sway of universal freedom, justice, and benevolence in your monarchy—and to brand upon our Republic reproaches which coming generations could not efface.

But why need I multiply particulars? When these things are set right, and you seek from its another list, we will say to you concerning your policy, in nearly all its parts, things which you will then be better able to bear. We will point out how you may establish real freedom amongst yourselves, and thereby show your acquaintance with its sacred principles; how you can make your laws just, equal, and humane, and thereby manifest in practice your devotion to principles commended for others. At present, such a proceeding could only irritate, and is add also the destitute of the small parish-

the more readily forbore, because it is not as an American or a Republican, but as a Christian, my mission brought me to you. The assurance, too, that the party with which you act, in point of numbers, a very small minority of the British nation, makes me the more willing to adhere to this view of my duty. Indeed, it is chiefly because your party has much of its strength in that sect to which I was more particularly sent, that it seemed clearly necessary for me to take part at all in these discussions.

I readily admit that time, patience, sacrifices, and much labor, are needful for the redress of the evils I have pointed out. I know that the present generation is not responsible, in such a sense, for most of them, as past generations have been. I am convinced that multitudes of Englishmen deplore, and would gladly remove them. I am satisfied that it is by the silent influence of example, and the kind and clear exposition of general principles, rather than rude and harsh personal or national assaults, that we can do you good, in these or similar cases. And I gladly declare my belief, that the Christians of America, as such, can and ought to hold Christian intercourse and sympathy with the Christians of Britain, notwithstanding that the British nation may be responsible in the matters alleged; and that we can and ought to do it—without perpetual vituperation and insult, even for what is true—not to say without gross perversions of the facts and merits of the case. Such, sir, are my views of the subject. I deeply regret that yours are so widely different. And I humbly beseech you to imagine the whole course of your proceedings and arguments—embracing of course the mission of Mr. Thompson, and his conduct since his return—made ours, and our case made yours; and then decide what would by this time have been the feelings of your people towards us, if we had treated you as you have treated us. I declare, in the presence of God, my firm belief, if things go on much longer as they have progressed for the last two years, there will not be found on earth men more estranged from each other than the professors of religion in the two countries. I have already witnessed the spectacle of a part of the religious press in England urging forward the Government of the country to an intervention, if necessary, with arms, against the progress of liberty in Texas, upon the false and ignorant pretext that the Government of the United States, unless prevented by force, would possess itself of that country, and introduce slavery there! The people generally of America are long ago roused to the highest pitch of indignation against your proceedings in this whole business. You have now reduced the Christians of that country to a position, where, if they act with you, or admit your previous statements or principles, they become, on your own showing, infamous! You may now behold in the preceding statement the posture in which all the world but yourselves have viewed you during all this terrible affair!

Was it ignorance of your real condition, or was it ignorance still more gross of ours, or was it national vanity and prejudice, or was it all these unitedly, that impelled the abolition party in Britain to pursue the course they have adopted? It is not my desire to give offence, and I will not therefore attempt to decide. Your party profess to have full and accurate information about us; though it is very odd that at your meeting, Dr. Hough moved, and Mr. Eastie seconded, and your "very numerous and highly respectable meeting" unanimously voted that our national constitution contained a very important principle, which is not only not in it at all, but which the very discussion you were pronouncing on, *ex cathedra*, proved not to be in it! Well informed gentlemen, not to say just judges, should be more cautious. It does not become me to say that your party are ignorant of the condition of their own country; but if they knew the facts now commended to their notice, it is not easy to reconcile their singular disregard of them, with their rampant benevolence on the other side of the water; and if they were acquainted with them, they had better stay at Jericho till their beards be grown. Upon the delicate and painful subject of national prejudice, it is difficult to speak properly at all; but especially so to gentlemen whose passion lies in surmounting all prejudice whatever. The *John Bull* newspaper is said to represent the views and feelings of the extreme High Church and Tory party; the *Record* is the reputed vehicle for Low Church sentiments; the *Patriot*, I am told, stands in the same relation to the Congregational Dissenters, embracing both Baptists and Independents, who are generally Whigs and Radicals. The *Times*, which from its great ability, must always wield a vast influence, is considered the organ of the Independent Conservative interest. I am very likely to be mistaken; I have tried to inform myself of your condition—and this is what I learn.—Be so good, sir, as to read any editorial article in either of these papers, for the last four months, in which it was necessary to express opinions or feelings in regard to the United States, and you will at once catch my present drift. But to add such as have neither time nor opportunity for such a review, excuse the following sample from a late number of the last named paper:—"In short, this is just the wretched 'Colonization scheme,' to which those pious slave-owners, the Baptists, Independents and Pres-

byterians of the United States, have betaken themselves, as a plaster to their consciences, rank and rotten with hypocrisy; and though that holy American hunting may commend a congenial support from the canting zealots of liberty and lashes, hallelujahs and horse whippings, Bibles and brutality, missions and murders, religious revivals merging in slave auctions, and love feasts terminating in Lynch law," &c. &c. It is but justice to say, that I have seen equal grossness only in the *John Bull*, and in Mr. Thomson's speeches, to some of which latter this has a most suspicious resemblance. It is my duty also to declare, which I do with sincere pleasure, that the present Foreign Secretary of the King (Lord Palmerston), and the journals which speak the sentiments of the Government, are by far better informed, and more candid in regard to American affairs in general, than any others whose published views have come to my knowledge.

I may in the end be permitted to suggest, that perhaps too much has been said in relation to the existing and prospective intercourse between the churches of the two countries; and possibly too much consequence attached to it by myself, as well as others. I have uttered the sentiments of those who sent me, in their name; and endeavored to enforce them by such considerations as appeared to me just and appropriate. But I am not aware of any thing having transpired which would justify the supposition that America, or her churches, looked for any advantage which was not likely to be reciprocal, in being permitted to hold this intercourse. Still less can I conceive that any one could be justified in demanding of our churches, as conditions of it, not only adhesion to moral principles which we reject, but the procurement of political changes which are impossible. Yet, if I comprehend the drift of all British abolitionism, it stops not a whit short of this.

It was the world, more than America, we sought to benefit. We had no purpose of attempting a revolution in Britain; nor did it enter into our conceptions that the revolution in America, of the most terrible extent, would be dictated to us, in terms hardly supportable. It was the benighted heathen for whose good we were laying plans; and the thought of personal advantages, or honor, or enjoyment, to any portion of ourselves, had never place for a moment, nor even ground for exercise; and, therefore, we must needs be proof against all discriminating threats. It is quite gratuitous for the sects in England to decline receiving our delegates except they be Abolitionists—which many individuals and some public meetings have recommended—which the Baptists, if I am rightly informed, have virtually done, and which seems nothing beyond the compass of your argument.

Indeed, this aspect of the case is so very far from the one which the facts exhibit, that I am greatly surprised that wisdom, if not kindness, did not prevent its presentation. For I believe no delegate who has gone from Britain to America, has been assailed, in public and in private, on any of the great evils at which I have hinted in this communication, as every delegate who has come from America to Britain has been assailed on the subject of slavery. I believe, too, you would search in vain in America, for any man who had received from any sect or institution in Britain, any token of respect or esteem; while it will be equally hard to find in Britain any man amongst any sect to which any delegate from America has ever come, who is not indebted to us for all the consequence he has derived from literary and theological distinctions denied to him at home, but bestowed by the kinder or more discerning spirit of strangers!

For my own part, without intending to commit the folly of depreciating a great nation, I am obliged to say, that the thing which surprised me most in England, was the universal ignorance which prevailed in regard to America; while the thing which grieved me most, was the almost equally universal prejudice against us.

You do not know us. You have little sympathy with us. You do us wrong in all your thoughts. In regard to all these points, I believe there is but one mind amongst all Americans, not being Abolitionists, who have been in England. And if you have been pleased to express the hope that I would return to America, naturally changed in many of my views and principles, I have only to say in reply, that so profound is my sense of the false estimate you put on every thing national, as between us and you, that my visit to England has opened a new source of devotion, in gratitude to God that he permitted us ancestors to persecute ours out of it—So little impression of the kind you expect, has all that I have been forced to hear in England against my country and my brethren produced, that when I return to embrace again those beloved men, I shall revere them more, as I measure them by all I have known elsewhere; and when my weary feet touch that sacred land, I shall rejoice in the very "dust and stones thereof"—as more precious than the pearls of all lands beside!

If I may not call you my fellow Christian without offence, I can at least sign myself your fellow sinner.

R. J. BRECKINRIDGE.

Paris, August 20, 1836.

## SURPLUS REVENUE.

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate, of the 1st July last, directing that, "during the ensuing recess of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be published, as the commencement of each month, a statement of the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft, and also the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers," the Secretary has published in the official paper of yesterday, that the amount of money in the Treasury on the last day of last month, subject to draft, was \$42,617,801 33; and the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers was \$4,823,118 94—making an aggregate sum of unexpended public money in the Treasury on the 31st of October, of \$47,440,920—of which, however, \$8610,000 should be deducted as belonging to special trusts, and not applicable to the public service, leaving a net sum of \$46,580,920.

Should the sum to be distributed, on the first day of January, amongst the States, amount, as it possibly may, to forty-six millions of dollars, the share of each state will be as follows:

New York	42	\$6,573,000
Pennsylvania	30	4,665,000
Virginia	23	3,569,000
Ohio	21	3,286,500
North Carolina	15	2,347,500
Tennessee	15	2,347,500
Massachusetts	14	2,191,000
Kentucky	14	2,191,000
South Carolina	11	1,721,500
Georgia	11	1,721,500
Maine	10	1,565,000
Maryland	10	1,565,000
Indiana	9	1,565,000
Connecticut	8	1,232,000
New Jersey	8	1,232,000
New Hampshire	7	1,095,000
Vermont	7	1,095,000
Alabama	7	1,095,000
Louisiana	5	782,000
Illinois	5	782,000
Rhode Island	4	626,000
Mississippi	4	626,000
Missouri	4	626,000
Delaware	3	460,500
Michigan	3	460,500
Arkansas	3	460,500

We insert opposite the names of the states the number of Senators and Representatives of each, according to which the distribution is to be made.

## National Intelligencer.

### SURPLUS REVENUE.

It will be recollected that our "favorite son," as Van Buren has been sarcastically termed, has openly declared himself against the distribution—against this state receiving that amount which is justly due, and has been apportioned by Congress.

In the midst of the affliction and misrule which have of late befallen this country, Providence has still watched over us. The distribution of the Surplus Revenue, which Jackson and Van Buren can prevent as easily as they can carry off the pyramids of Egypt, will be the great chain which will keep the states united; while on the other hand, it will keep the general government, the mere agent of the states, within the limits of a just expenditure, not giving them a dollar beyond that amount to electioneer and intrigue with.

There must be a Surplus Revenue, manage it as you will, tariff or no tariff, there must be a Surplus Revenue, if the country goes on as it has, increasing in population, enterprise and agricultural wealth. We can no more reduce the revenue to the expenses of government, than we can reduce the indispensable expenses necessary for our existence. If foreign nations charge a certain duty on American produce, we must place countervailing duties on their produce, so that our income must exceed our expenditures. It is then, a blessing to divide that Surplus among the States, that it may be appropriated to internal improvements and the cause of education.

N. York Star.

### What the British Tories say of Mr. Van Buren.

From the St. James (England) Chronicle.

"The people of England may now learn a lesson of Republicanism from its most brilliant specimen, the Government of the United States. It has proved a splendid failure. Van Buren, who learned many useful tactics in this country, will bring the Democrats round to a rational system of monarchical obedience. Democracy is the best and most powerful lever in the world, if pressed judiciously. Monarchies have been upset by it, but many more have been established by it. Van Buren is said to be a non-talented man, but he knows human nature; he knows his countrymen too, and he has laid the finest train that ever was conceived. He has prevailed upon the popular old President to set an example of absolutism and independence, which perhaps no other man in that country would have attempted. He will ultimately, mildly and cautiously, but having the support of the democracy, he will undoubtedly succeed in bringing the whole Union under the sway of a few enlarged and cultivated minds, which are in fact the source of stability and order in every country. The people cannot govern themselves, any more than a public school can govern itself without the superintendence of a master. It must be merely an incessant round of clamor and contention. We have now more hope for America than ever we had."



since her Declaration of Independence, Mr. Martin Van Buren has succeeded in turning down a National Bank, which was the most formidable obstacle to Executive control, and has collected in his hands the reins of a good team of State Institutions which will draw well together, and bear him upwards like the steeds of Pegasus. The Republic of the United States, like that of Venice, will become an oligarchy, but it will be, unless we are mistaken, a more enduring one. It will not, like Venice, become a splendid ruin of palaces, for it has arterial springs of commercial prosperity, which nothing can paralyze, and which do not depend upon the diseased stomachs of Europe for a healthful action. For fifty years or more it will be a clever oligarchy, and then the people will wisely and cheerfully consent to its becoming a limited monarchy. Van Buren we believe has a son or two, and he will probably establish a sound and useful dynasty for that great continent.

From the *Greensboro Eagle*.

There is no use of grumbling about a hard winter in prospect. No such thing. Don't let us borrow trouble. The winter is going to be an easy winter—a remarkable easy winter—for those who are not over head and ears in speculation. Talk about folks not living through such a terrible hard winter! Pshaw! We will waver any thing that some rogues will live through it who have lived too long already; and what is more, that the end of it will find more mouths to be filled than its commencement, and more to fill them with. People are not going to be idle, lie down, curl up and die. They have been screwed up long enough, and rather beyond the sucking point. The day of long bills and long faces is passing away, notwithstanding the croakings of a few stand-at-the-corner-of-the-street-with-hands-in-your-breeches men. Before spring, butter will go begging at nine pence a pound; flour at seven or eight dollars, and then pay an enormous profit. Groceries of all kinds, beef and pork, will go off at a mere nominal price. Indeed many the porkers have entered into a combination not to be stuck this fall, if their owners demand more than five cents a pound; and if our beef dealers don't knock under present prices, their cattle have concluded not to knock under to them, that's all. Sellers have had their turn in feeding our clover, and the buyers will have theirs—at least, so says the old prophetic at the foot of Ascutney. High prices and scarcity of money cannot go hand in hand much longer. It is a forced and unnatural fellowship, and the connection must dissolve. People appear to be standing, without knowing it, upon a huge hollow buffed India rubber ball, concealed within which are all kinds of speculators, sticking needles through it for the purpose of making honest people on the outside start and jump up and down, and fall back four feet at every two they rise. Their needles will soon let all the wind out of the ball, and it will flatten down, not much to the amusement of those within, who must bear the superincumbent weight. Depend upon it, warm, they will have their turn in laughing at the wrong side of their mouths—so if you want your butter eaten, just fetch it on, at nine pence a pound, before it gets lower.

**A sporting incident.**—Two sportsmen, somewhat raw at the business, having a few leisure hours on their hands while on a visit to the town of Hampton, on Wednesday last, provided themselves with a gun, a pointer dog, and a pointer dog, and sallied out into the country, to shoot partridges. It was not long before Ponto came to a stand. Our sportsmen advanced softly towards him, and when within twenty paces or so, their faithful sentinel flushed a partridge, which whizzed away, undisturbed even by the report of a gun. Mr. S. looked at Mr. C., and Mr. C. looked at Mr. S. Before they could collect themselves sufficiently to fire, the bird was out of sight. In three seconds more, whizzed another partridge from the same spot. Mr. C. looked at Mr. S. and Mr. S. looked at Mr. C. and Ponto turned his head round and looked at both. Not wishing to lose his share of the game, although they had chose to let their slip through their fingers, he darted forward, seized the only remaining partridge with his paws, and catching it in his mouth, brought it and laid it at their feet! The sagacious animal deserved to have the bird nicely cleaned and broiled for his supper.

*Norfolk Herald.*

**Valuable Receipt.**—Mr. A. Bronson, of Meadville, Pa. says, from fifteen years' experience, he finds that Indian meal poultice, covered over with young hyson tea, softened with hot water, and laid over burns or frozen flesh, as hot as can be borne, will relieve the pain in five minutes. If blisters have not arisen before, they will not after it is put on; and that one poultice is generally sufficient to effect a cure.

**A Remedy for Arsenic.**—Tobacco is said to be an infallible preventive against the fatal effects of arsenic, when taken into the stomach. In several instances where tobacco juice was swallowed after taking arsenic, no sickness resulted from the use of the tobacco, and not the least harm from arsenic. This is an important discovery.

N. Y. Sun.

**GREENSBORO, Friday, November 15.**

**THE ELECTION.**

Returns have been received from twenty-one counties in this state, which give 11,178 for Van Buren, and 9,309 for White. The same counties at the August election gave 12,366 for Spaight and 13,503 for Dudley. These statements show a difference in favor of the Van Buren party of 3046; it is therefore probable that their ticket will be elected by a majority of some two or three thousand votes—a consequence resulting purely from the want of energy on the part of the Whigs.

**VIRGINIA** in 69 counties has given a majority in favor of the Van Buren ticket of 1248. Forty-five counties yet to be heard from. That state, like our own, has probably been lost by the apathy of the Whigs.

In **PENNSYLVANIA** the election has been closely contested. The returns are not yet complete, but it is probable that the Van Buren party has prevailed by a majority of two or three thousand.

Of the members elected to the Convention, it is said 65 are Van Buren men, and 68 Anti-Van Buren.

In **MARYLAND** the Whig ticket has prevailed by a majority of 3586.

In **DELAWARE** the Whigs have triumphed nobly, having carried their Electoral Ticket, their Representatives in Congress, and two thirds of the State Legislature.

From **NEW YORK** little has been heard. In the city the Van Buren ticket prevailed by a few hundred votes; in Albany the same ticket had a majority of about 400. Five or six other counties heard from have given majorities for Van Buren.

**CONNECTICUT.**—The New York Journal of Commerce states that returns have been received from 163 townships in this state, and that the Van Buren ticket was only about 100 votes ahead of the Harrison ticket. Thirty-three towns yet to be heard from.

**OHIO,** it would appear from the returns received, has gone for Harrison by a large majority.

From **GEORGIA** returns from nineteen counties have been received, which give a majority of about 2000 for the Whig ticket. The Augusta Chronicle thinks it probable that the ticket has prevailed.

The Legislature of this state will assemble in the city of Raleigh on Monday next.

**MARYLAND.**

The Governor of Maryland has issued a proclamation, calling a meeting of the Legislature of that state on Monday next the 21st instant, "to take into consideration the present condition of public affairs." The Governor, in the close of his proclamation, calls upon officers of the state, civil and military, to be vigilant in the performance of their respective duties, "to maintain the public peace, repress disorder, uphold the constitution, and enforce the laws," at this important crisis; and in humble reliance upon Divine Providence, and confidence in the support of the people, solemnly declares and proclaims, "that the Constitution of the State must be preserved, and the government maintained, as they now are, until 'altered, changed, or abolished,' in the manner constitutionally provided for."

The whole of this energetic and well written proclamation we shall publish in our next paper.

It appears that the revolutionists have elected delegates to a Convention, which is also to meet at Annapolis on the 21st instant. The two antagonist bodies will therefore both be in session at the same period; what will be the result time will show.

**Great damage** has been done to vessels on our coast by a recent gale; several have been wrecked, and one foundered at sea, immediately after having been abandoned by her crew. By this disaster we regret to learn that two of our editorial brethren have suffered losses. The editor of the Fayetteville Observer contemplates an enlargement of his paper, and for that purpose had purchased materials to the amount of 700 dollars; all of which were lost. The editor of the Greensboro Patriot lost a font of type and some other articles, by the use of which he had hoped to be enabled to compete more successfully with a rival which has sprung up along side of him. We hope he will not permit this disaster to discourage him.

Governor Vroom, of New Jersey, on account of his continued indisposition, has declined the acceptance of the re-appointment recently conferred upon him by the Legislature. The Hon. Philomen Dickerson, at present a member of Congress, has been elected to supply the vacancy. The vote stood for Mr. Dickerson (Van Buren) 33; for William Pennington (Whig) 25.

Mr. G. M. Dallas (whose letter advocating the doctrine that a Convention has power to annul the charter granted by the last Legislature of Pennsylvania to the stockholders of the late Bank of the United States, has caused so much excitement)

has failed in his attempt to be elected to the Pennsylvania Convention. The Philadelphia Gazette says:—

We are credibly informed that his name was scratched from the ticket, by a very considerable number of Jackson men, who though prepared on almost every occasion to "proceed the entire animal," could not stomach his strong revolutionary doctrines.

**Rhode Island.**—The House of Assembly, on Thursday last, passed an act, by a unanimous vote, authorizing the treasurer to receive the state's share of the surplus revenue, in pursuance of the act of Congress for distributing the same.

An act for its disposition was discussed, but the House adjourned without coming to any decision thereupon. The committee to which the subject was referred, reported in favor of employing it in the establishment and support of free schools.

**New Cotton Factory.**—Messrs. Danforth & McCuistin, of this place, have lately put in operation a Cotton Factory at the High Falls of Haw River, in Orange county. They have five hundred spindles in operation, and propose putting up 500 more shortly, or making such arrangements among the hands as shall ensure a turn out of spun cotton equal to that from 1000 spindles in 24 hours. Spun Cotton from their factory may be had in this place; it is said by good judges to be as neatly done as can be—not to be surpassed by any factory north or south. *Greensborough Patriot.*

**Shocking Casualty.**—On Thursday last, a fine interesting child of Leonard Seawell, esq. of this vicinity, aged about six years, was thrown with great violence from a horse which, with boyish daring, he had mounted, and was so badly injured that he died almost instantly. The accident is rendered more distressing by the absence of his parents, who left here a few weeks since on a visit to Alabama. *Raleigh Register.*

**Distressing Casualty.**—We learn by a letter from the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, of Camden, S. C. that William P. Ferland, esq. of Onslow county, was suddenly and unaccountably killed by the overturning of the stage, 16 miles south of Cheraw, on the 7th instant. The stage was filled with passengers, but none others were injured. Mr. F. was sitting on the middle seat; when taken out, a slight cut was discovered on the forehead over the eye. He spoke once—complained of his head—and died in less than ten minutes. His remains were interred on the farm of a Mr. McMillan, in whose hands, his effects are, where they will remain perfectly safe until called for. Mr. F. was on his way to Alabama, and had a considerable sum of money about him. He was one of the candidates on the Van Buren electoral ticket, in this state. *Ibid.*

**Execution.**—On Friday last, *Levi Miller*, convicted of the murder of John Whitaker, underwent the dreadful sentence of the law at Louisburg. He had been recommended to mercy by the jury which tried him, and by many of the citizens of Franklin and Wake, but Gov. Spaight said, that from the evidence given on the trial of his father (Merri Miller) he thought the son the more guilty of the two; and as the public seemed to be satisfied of the father's guilt, he deemed the young man a fit subject of execution. *Ibid.*

The Hudson (N. Y.) papers announce the death in that city, of Abraham Van Buren esq. Surrogate of Columbia county, and brother of the Vice President. The deceased had held the office of Surrogate for nearly twenty years. He was in all respects an estimable citizen—retiring and unobtrusive in his manners, and deservedly esteemed by all who knew him.

**CASUALTY.**—Another warning to Drunkards.—The body of John Smith was found dead in the upper part of this county, on Wednesday morning, the 3rd instant, supposed to have been drowned in the heavy storm of rain in the night previous, as he was found some distance from any water course. Mr. Smith left the house of a neighbor, where there had been a sale on the evening preceding his death, in a state of high intoxication, and was found next morning not more than three hundred yards from the house from which he started. The waters being very high, no coroner could be had, and a jury of neighbors was called, who agreed in opinion that the deceased came to his death as above stated.

*W. Carolinian.*

Dr. Thomas P. Jones, formerly Superintendent of the Patent Office, and for several years past at the head of the Bureau of Archives and Laws, in the Department of State, has relinquished the latter office, for the purpose of devoting his time exclusively to the preparation of the papers for, and furnishing advice to, applicants for Patents; for which his knowledge and experience so eminently qualify him. *National Intel.*

**Naval Launch.**—The frigate Macedonian, a proud trophy of American valor, and a no less splendid monument to the fame of the gallant Decatur, having been rebuilt on a small portion of her original

timber (says the Norfolk Herald of the 2d inst.) was launched from the Gosport Navy Yard yesterday, at half past 2 o'clock, in a style that elicited the admiration and applause of a vast concourse of visitors who had assembled to view the interesting spectacle, and which reflected great credit on every one engaged in the operation, from the Commander of the Yard to the humblest individual.

As the Macedonian moved gracefully and majestically on her way to her destined element she was saluted by the cannon of the Java frigate, while the cheers of the multitude on shore were echoed by those of the crew of the North Carolina, 74, who manned the yards and rigging of that noble ship.

The original model of the Macedonian has been preserved, and the care and skill displayed in her reconstruction are alike creditable to the workmanship employed in the Gosport Yard, to those who direct its various operations, and to those who preside over the whole.

**Launch.**—The new steam boat Cotton Plant was launched from the ship yard of Mr. Doyle O'Hanlon, in Wilmington, on Saturday last. She is intended to take the place of the John Walker, lost in June last. *Fayetteville Observer.*

By a law of the last session, the Supreme Court of Ohio is authorized to grant divorces whenever either of the contracting parties can prove that the other has been an habitual drunkard for two years.

A very handsome synagogue has recently been erected in Cincinnati, Ohio, by the worshippers of the Jewish persuasion in that city, being the first building erected for such a purpose in the Western States.

Advises from Barbadoes to the 26th of September, state that the yellow fever was making great ravages in that island. Numbers, according to the 'New Times' of the 8th September, have already died, chiefly among the young and middle aged.

From the *Charleston Patriot*.

**LATEST FROM FLORIDA.**

A ship from the St. Augustine Herald, dated 29th ult., was received by the schr. Samuel S. Mills, Cap. Southwick, arrived here this morning from St. Augustine.

**CHEERING INTELLIGENCE.**

By an express which left Fort Drane on the 27th inst. we learn that Gen. Read arrived at the Outhlachouchee on the 22d with the steamboats Energy and Superior, under the direction of Capt. Wood, whose active zeal, skill and superior judgment are highly spoken of. Another steam boat, the United States, was wrecked at the mouth of the river.

We now learn with great satisfaction that there are a plenty of provisions and forage at the mouth of the river, and a considerable quantity at Graham's Camp and more on transportation there.

Gen. Jessup was supposed to be at Tampa Bay with 750 regulars and 'marines' and two companies of mounted Alabama volunteers. Capt. Alvord's company from Key West and McIntosh's from Fort Mitchell, 4th Infantry, are with Gen. Read.

The Governor is in feeble health, but he is determined to enter the field and make every sacrifice, in order to ensure success. He has appointed Maj. Pierce Colonel, and given him the command of the Creek volunteers. This gallant officer has received from the President the Brevet rank of Lieut. Col. as a reward for his meritorious services.

Maj. Pierce has returned from Charleston with several steamboats and schooners, which have arrived in the St. Johns with a large number of horses &c. for the army.

The campaign will open immediately and be prosecuted with vigor. In a few days we shall hear of something decisive.

**FROM TEXAS.**

The Congress of Texas met on the 3d of October. A quorum of members being present, Richard Ellis (President of the late convention) was elected President pro tem, of the Senate, and Ira Ingram, of Matagorda, was elected Speaker of the House. The necessary committees were appointed on the 4th. On the 5th the message of President Burnet was delivered, and the official returns of the last election were rendered. They were as follows: for President, Houston, 3,383; Austin, 581; Smith, 144; Green, 42; Rusk, 1; and Archer 4. For Vice President, Lamar, 2,738; Rusk, 1,159; Zavala, 23, and Smith 2. The vote in favor of maintaining the present Constitution as it is, was 3,199, and for giving conventional powers to Congress to alter it, 223. The vote in favor of annexing Texas to the United States was 3,279, and in favor of a separate Republic, only 91.

*N. Orleans Standard.*

**MEXICO.**

Extract from a letter, dated Vera Cruz, Oct. 1, 1836.

General Bravo has been appointed to the command of the army destined for the North, said to be from eighteen to twenty thousand strong. A detachment of 4000, under command of Gen. Guarray, was to have left Mexico for the same destination on the 10th ult. but the troops refused to march, on the ground of not having received their pay. Within a few days

past the government has raised a loan of \$800,000, which will enable it to put their warriors on the march for Texas.

A brig of war, built at Baltimore for the Mexican government, had arrived at Vera Cruz. She is intended to mount 11 eighteen pounders, (with grenades) and to be commanded by Capt. Wise, who will take charge of the fleet, said to be undergoing repairs at Campeachy.

The Ex-President Bustamante, who was some years since subjected to banishment from this country, has been invited to return. He is expected from France daily, and will probably be appointed to the Presidency in place of the present incumbent.

**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**

By an arrival at New York, London dates have been received to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th of October.

The victory of the troops of the Queen of Spain over a large body of Carlists at Villarrobledo, is confirmed.

A great fire occurred at Constantinople near the beginning of September. The whole section of the city called Sultan Bugazid, in the centre of the town, was destroyed, and the loss was estimated at two and a half millions of piastres. One half of the town of Larissa was destroyed by fire on the 2d of September. Larissa is situated about 300 miles W. S. W. from Constantinople, and contains about 25,000 inhabitants.

A serious dispute has arisen between France and Switzerland. It appears to have originated in the arrest and conviction of a Frenchman named Cheli Consell, who was alleged to be in the employ of the French Government as a spy. The Constitution of 1830 has been proclaimed in all the principal towns of Portugal.

**SPAIN.**—Advices from Madrid are to the 28th of September. The news of the victory gained by Brig. Gen. Alaix over the Carlists under Gomez, Caprera, El Serrador, and other chiefs, is fully confirmed. The Carlists lost 13,000 prisoners. The pursuit of the flying Carlists resulted in the course of the next four or five days, in the capture of 5 or 600 more prisoners, and the total dispersion of the small parties into which the Carlist forces had broken up.

The government had issued a decree, confiscating the temporal possessions of all priests who have absented themselves from the kingdom, without permission obtained since December 1835.

Don Carlos has solemnly decreed the re-establishment of the Inquisition.

News reached Madrid on the 27th of Sept., that General Rodil had gained important successes over the Carlists.

**PETERSBURG MARKETS.**

November 11.

**Cotton.**—Sales upwards of 100 bales per day at 16 1/2 to 17 1/2 cents. Ordinary to best quality; new crop at 15 1/2 cents.

**Wheat.**—Red \$1 50 to 1 95; White \$1 90 to 2 13.

**Flour.**—Family \$12; Superfine \$10.

**Tobacco.**—Common, Lugs \$2 to 3; good to best \$3 to 4 50; refused leaf common to good \$3 50 to 5 50; passed do do \$4 75 to 5 75; do good to best \$5 75 to 8 00.

**MARRIED.**

In this county, on Thursday the 10th instant, Mr. WILLIAM JACKSON to Miss SARAH THOMPSON, daughter of Mr. Thomas Thompson.

**DIED.**

At his residence near Greensborough, Alabama, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. GAZER HUCKABEE, aged 40 years.

Also near the same place, some time in last month, Miss MARGARET A. KITTRELL, daughter of Bryant Kittrell, esq. late of the vicinity of Chapel Hill in this state.

**Weekly Almanac.**

NOVEMBER.	Sun	Sun	MOON'S PHASE.	D. M. H.	12 M.	12 M.	12 M.
18 Friday,	6 59 51	1					
19 Saturday,	6 59 51	1					
20 Sunday,	7 05 0						
21 Monday,	7 14 59						
22 Tuesday,	7 24 58						
23 Wednesday,	7 34 57						
24 Thursday,	7 34 57						

Last, 1 02 11 morn  
New, 8 17 33 a'n  
First, 16 0 33 a'n  
Full, 23 2 13 morn

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to SAMUEL & JOHN D. THOMPSON for Tavern Accounts, are requested to call and make payment immediately and save trouble, as it is their wish to close their business and discontinue partnership.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,  
JOHN D. THOMPSON.

November 17.

**NOTICE.**

At a meeting held by the Wardens of the Poor, at the Poor House, on the 5th of September last, they ascertained the annual cost to the county for supporting each pauper under the care of the superintendent, to be Forty Dollars.

The Wardens ordered the Secretary to publish this fact in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the information and satisfaction of the tax payers of Orange County.

ED. STRUDWICK, Sec.

November 10.

**FOR SALE.**

A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, in good preservation. For terms inquire at this office.

August 28.





From the (London) Christian Observer.

### WHAT IS HEAVEN?

I once addressed an infant group  
And ask'd them what they thought of heaven,  
Alas! man's loftiest wing doth stoop;  
Marr'd are his thoughts with earthly leaven.  
Each brought, to swell that unknown joy,  
What most did please his infant will;  
Some favor'd hope, some loved employ;  
But all, though fair, was earthly still.  
Heaven said a lip that echo'd sweet  
The bliss that gemm'd his joy-fraught eye,  
Heaven is a place where all things meet  
Of loveliest bloom in yonder sky:  
The wood, the stream, the upland fell  
By ever vernal breezes fann'd,  
With landscape bright, and shady dell,  
All gladden that celestial land.  
Nay, said a voice of solemn sound,  
Heaven is a temple vast and high,  
Where ceaseless anthems echo round  
A boundless star-crown'd canopy.  
Heaven mused a contemplative child,  
Is thought's own world, unweav'd by care;  
Sweet are the hours by thought beguiled,  
And I may think forever there.  
No, 'twere not good to be alone,  
Shout'd a voice of social joy;  
Heaven is a banquet round a throne,  
A hallow'd feast of sympathy.  
Heaven is the native home of love,  
Echo'd a note attuned to woe;  
And sweet 'twill be to join above  
The friends we loved and wept below.  
And one did speak of prayer and praise;  
And one of sighs forever fled;  
And each did bring some gem to raise  
Those mansions of the sainted dead.  
And heaven was pure, and heaven was calm;  
And woes were past, and sins forgiven;  
Nor wanting was the radiant palm,  
Or harp to crown the joys of heaven.  
Yes, shout all delights are there  
That ear can list, or eye can see;  
But that which maketh heaven so fair—  
Old 'tis to be forever with Thee.

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. Editors:—Having recently  
fallen upon the following in the examina-  
tion of some old documents and paper-  
of the Revolution, and being struck with  
the amount of practical wisdom and moral  
truth contained in so small a compass,  
I have thought it worth the trouble of  
being placed in your hands, to the end,  
should you have as much reverence for  
the good old fashioned doctrines and  
maxims of that day as the one who now  
addresses you, that you may give it a  
place in your truly National paper.  
Your friend.

From "The United States Chronicle: Political,  
Commercial and Historical." Providence, Sep-  
tember 23, 1785.

### WHOLESALE SCRAP.

If you are ever so sure that you ought  
to resent an injury, at least put off your  
resentment till you cool. You will gain  
every end better by that means; whereas  
you may do yourself or your neighbor  
great mischief by proceeding rashly and  
hastily.

The consciousness of having acted from  
principle, and without the praise or pri-  
vilege of any person whatever, is a pleasure  
superior to all that applause can yield.  
Why do you desire riches and grand-  
deur? Because you think they will bring  
happiness with them. The very thing  
you want is now in your power—you  
have only to study contentment.

Don't be frightened if misfortune stalks  
into your humble habitation. She some-  
times takes the liberty of walking into  
the presence chamber of Kings.

Are not the great happiest when most  
free from the incumbrances of greatness?  
Is there then any happiness in greatness?  
If you are to oblige, the person you so  
oblige will secretly despise you.

If you have a family, it is no more  
allowable that you squander away your  
substance than for a steward to embezzle  
the estate of which he is a manager.

It may not be in your power to excel  
many people in riches, honors, or abili-  
ties; but you may excel thousands in good-  
ness of heart. Huber turn your ambi-  
tion. Here is an object worthy of it.

The most knowing are the most desir-  
ous of knowledge. The most virtuous  
the most desirous of improvement in  
virtue. On the contrary, the ignorant  
think themselves wise enough; the vicious  
are, in their own opinion, good enough.

Accustom yourself to strict observance  
of your duty in all respects, and it will  
in time be as troublesome to omit or  
violate it, as it is to many people to prac-  
tise it.

To defeat calumny, I. Despise it. To  
be disturbed about it is the way to  
make it to be believed; and stabbing your  
defamer will not prove you innocent.  
2. Live an exemplary life, and then your  
general good character will overpower it.  
3. Speak tenderly of every body, even of  
your defamers, and you will make the  
whole world cry shame on them who  
can find it in their hearts to injure one  
so inoffensive.

He who knows the world will not be

too bashful. He who knows himself  
will not be impudent.  
If you would add a lustre to all your  
accomplishments, study a modest be-  
havior. To excel in any thing valuable  
is great; but to be above conceit on ac-  
count of one's accomplishments is great-  
er. Consider, if you have rich natural  
gifts, you owe them to the Divine bounty.  
If you have improved your understand-  
ing and studied virtue, you have only  
done your duty; and thus there seems  
little reason left for vanity.

### FORTUNE'S HOME!!

\$10,000 for \$4!

NORTH CAROLINA  
STATE LOTTERY,  
FOR THE BENEFIT OF  
THE SALUBRITY ACADEMY,  
Twelfth Class, for 1836.

To be drawn at GREENSBOROUGH,  
on Friday, the 25th of November.

ON THE POPULAR TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM.

Stevenson & Points, Managers

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$10,000!

### Principal Prizes.

One prize of \$10,000—one of \$4,000—  
one of \$3,000—one of \$2,000—  
six of \$1,000—ten of \$500—  
besides many of \$400, \$300, \$200, &c.  
amounting in all to  
180,000 Dollars.

Whole Tickets, 4 dollars  
Halves, 2 dollars  
Quarters, 1 dollar

All prizes payable in CASH, forty days  
after the drawing, subject to a deduction of five  
per cent.

Tickets for sale in the greatest variety  
of numbers, at my Office, one door above the  
store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsboro-  
rough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

Mr. David Kersey, of Guilford,  
drew the handsome Cavalry Prize of \$4,000,  
with No. 35,888—Several handsome capitals  
of smaller amounts were sold to other gentle-  
men in the county.  
August 26. 33



### Newly Improved Saddles

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive  
right for the county of Orange, for  
BEARD'S PATENT

Steel Spring Seat Saddles,  
Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify  
that saddles made with these improvements  
possess advantages superior to all others; they  
give ease and comfort to the rider, and save  
him from the fatigue common to the use of other  
saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a  
supply of these Saddles, and will make them to  
order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of  
Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c., which he will  
dispose of on account of his terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years  
of age, of steady habits will be taken as an  
apprentice to the above business.  
November 3. 43

### LEAHY'S

North Carolina Almanac,  
FOR THE YEAR 1837.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

November 3. 43

### NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Ter-  
mination for a division of Orange county  
November 1. 43

### TAXES! TAXES! PAY YOUR

TAXES!

ALL persons in arrears for Town Tax for the  
year 1835, are requested to call on me  
and pay the same before November Court.

JOHN COOLEY, Town Collector.

November 3. 43

### Trust Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust  
executed by William H. Phillips,  
esq. I shall offer at Public Sale,  
at the Court House door, on the  
second day of our County Court, being the  
29th instant, one HOUSE, and five LOTS of  
LAND, containing five acres, well improved.  
The House is large and well finished, with all  
necessary out buildings and an excellent well  
of water. Terms of sale CASH. This House  
improvements and Lots, all adjoining, occupy  
the highest land within the corporation, and  
in my opinion the most eligible. By order.

A. PARKS, Trustee.

November 3. 43

The Raleigh Standard and Oxford Ex-  
aminer will publish the above until the sale,  
and forward their accounts to this office for  
payment.

### Mrs. Lucinda Thomas,

MILLINER, MANTUA MAKER, &c.

As located here in Hillsborough, one  
door above Messrs. Latimer & Mebane's  
store, and is ready to execute all kinds of Mil-  
liner's Work, Mantua Making and plain Sew-  
ing, at low prices. She will execute her work  
in the best style and newest fashions, and  
hopes to deserve encouragement from the la-  
dies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vic-  
inity.  
November 3. 43

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

### SEE HERE!!

### FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OSBORN & LONG & CO.  
HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends  
and the public generally, that they have  
just received and now offer for sale, at the old  
stand of R. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL  
ASSORTMENT OF  
Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great  
care in the New York and Philadelphia mar-  
kets, and bought entirely with cash; they there-  
fore feel confident in saying, they can and will  
sell as good bargains as any other house in the  
place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for  
yourselves; if you like them and our prices,  
we will thank you for your custom.

Goods will be given in exchange for ev-  
ery description of Country-made Cloth.

O. F. Long & Co. would respectfully tender  
their thanks to the public for the very liberal  
patronage they have heretofore received; and  
hope, by close attention to their business and  
moderate prices, still to merit and receive a  
respectable portion of their custom.  
October 13. 40

### EQUITY SALES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of  
Equity, made at September term, 1836, I  
shall proceed to sell, before the Court House  
door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth  
Monday in November next, on a credit of nine  
months, the

### NEGROES

belonging to the estate of Morgan Hart, de-  
ceased, (one a Slave Maker.)

Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

October 13. 40-4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of  
Equity, made at September term, 1836, I  
shall proceed to sell, before the Court House  
door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth  
Monday in November next, on a credit of one  
and two years, the LANDS belonging to the  
heirs at law of the late Thomas Bibbo.

Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

October 13. 40-4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of  
Equity, made at September term, 1836, I  
shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, be-  
fore the Court House door in the town of Hills-  
borough, on a credit of twelve months, the

### A Tract of Land

lying north of Hillsborough, on the road near  
where John A. Bond, deceased, lately lived and  
died. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

October 13. 40-4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of  
Equity, made at September term, 1836, I  
shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on a  
credit of one and two years, before the Court  
House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the  
fourth Monday in November next, all the  
LANDS belonging to the heirs of the late Thos.  
Barlow, deceased. Bond and security will be  
required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

October 13. 40-4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of  
Equity, made at September term, 1836, I  
shall proceed to sell, before the Court House  
door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth  
Monday in November next, on a credit of one  
and two years, the LANDS of Jacob Garri-  
son, viz.

One tract of 60 acres on Stony Creek.

One tract of 18 acres, and one tract of

22 acres on Laughon's Creek.

One tract of 100 acres on Jordan's

Creek.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

September 6. 30-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of  
Equity, made at September term, 1836, I  
shall proceed to sell, before the Court House  
door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth  
Monday in November next, on a credit of six  
months, the

### House and Lot

now occupied by Latimer & Mebane, on the  
east side of Churton street, the property of the  
late David Kyle.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

September 6. 39-6w

### CASH AND GOODS!

I WILL give out of Goods for 3,000

yards of Tow or Tow & Cot-

ton Cloth.

R. MODERWELL.

June 30. 25

### \$10 REWARD.

STRAYED from the sub-  
scriber on the 18th of last month,  
a large Sorrel (or some would  
say Bay) MARE, nine years old,  
about five feet high, some white in her face,  
swimmed in one shoulder, some hair rubbed  
off her fore arm. Any information will be  
thankfully received, or the reward above paid  
on delivery of the Mare to me, at Ford Creek  
Post Office, Granville county.

EATON J. WHITE.

September 14. 27p

### LOOK AT THIS!



LATIMER & MEBANE,  
HAVE just received from New York and Phil-  
adelphia, and now offer for sale, the lat-  
est and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable  
DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are  
almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware,  
Queenware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to men-  
tion. The Goods were principally purchased  
with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

Cash will be given for 5000

bushels of Wheat.

September 6. 35

### NOTICE.

ALL claims due to the estate of JAMES  
CLANCY, deceased, without distinction,  
which are unpaid on the 15th November next,  
will be put to suit. This course is necessary  
to enable the administrator to settle the estate  
in the time prescribed by law. The notes and  
accounts due to the estate will be left with  
MICKLE & NORWOOD, till the 15th of No-  
vember, to whom payment may be made.  
J. W. NORWOOD, Adm'r.

September 14. 36-6w

### LINE OF PACKETS

To Fayetteville.

THE Schooners CAROLINE and CALEB  
NICHOLS, Steamer WILMINGTON,  
and TOW BOATS, will take measurement  
Goods at New York and deliver them at Fay-  
etteville, at the established rates, free of all  
other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above speci-  
fied, except that they will at times, when the  
river is very low, be subject to storage and la-  
bor of storing, which we trust will be amply  
required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are  
of the newest construction and light draught  
of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as  
in the hands of forwarding merchants.

Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line,  
will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to  
Messrs. Hallist & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGALL, Proprietor.

WILKINGS & BELDEN.

Agents at Fayetteville.

September 8. 35

### Public Sale.

I WILL sell, on the Tuesday  
of November County Court next, the  
following tracts of land, the property  
of my late father, deceased.

One Tract containing 481 acres, more  
or less, adjoining the lands of James A. Land

others.

One Tract containing 289 acres more  
or less, adjoining the same.

One Tract, containing 198 acres, more  
or less, adjoining the lands of John Cabes

heirs.

Terms, one and two years, interest from  
date—notes with approved security required.

JOHN U. KIRKLAND, Ex'r.

October 7. 42

### WHEAT & FLAX SEED WANTED.

I WILL give one dollar and fifty cents per  
bushel for Wheat weighing sixty and more,  
or in proportion to its weight.  
I will also give one dollar and twenty cents  
for Flax Seed, delivered at my mill on Little  
River.

ROBERT HARRIS.

September 22. 37

### A HANDSOME

Mahogany Sideboard,

FOR SALE.

Inquire of

JAMES WEBB.

April 21. 15

### APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber will take an apprentice to  
the Silver Smith Business. A boy of steady  
habits about 14 or 15 years of age, would  
be preferred.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

September 22. 37

### NOTICE.

I HAVE appointed WILLIS B. DILLIARD

my Agent, to transact all business for me  
in my absence.

JAMES TRICE.

September 22. 37

### AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY, fourteen or sixteen years of  
age, intelligent and industrious, will be  
taken as an apprentice to the Printing Busi-  
ness, if application be made soon.

June 16. 23

### WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Invaluable OLYMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tu-  
mours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and

Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises,  
Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and

Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald  
Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains,  
Tetter, Eruptions, Bites, Whitlows—  
and a most effectual remedy for the re-  
moval of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35

### LAND FOR SALE.

I wish to sell One Hundred  
acres of GOOD LAND, lying in the  
north of the town of Hillsborough;  
it is a part of the Old Thompson  
Tract. And also several unimproved  
Lots in the town. Apply for terms, &c. to  
J. W. NORWOOD, my agent.

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON.

September 14. 46-6w

### BOOKS AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

### Waldie's Literary Office.

### NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LIT- ERARY ENTERPRISE!!

Novels, Tales, Biographies, Essays, Travels, &c.  
Vices, and the secrets of the Day.

It was one of the great objects of "Waldie's  
Library," to make good reading cheaper,  
and to bring literature to every man's door.  
That object has been accomplished; we have  
given 14 books wings, and they have flown to  
the uttermost parts of our vast continent, car-  
rying society to the secluded, occupation to  
the literary, information to all. We now pro-  
pose still further to reduce prices, and render  
the access to a literary banquet more than two-  
fold accessible. We have and intend to give  
in the near future a volume weekly for two  
cents a day; we now propose to give a volume  
in the same period for less than four cents a  
week, and to add as a pleasant remedy to the  
dish a few columns of shorter literary matters,  
and a summary of the news and events of the  
day. We know by experience and calculation  
that we can go still further in the matter of re-  
duction, and we feel that there is ample room  
enough for us to aim at it, and to give it, in  
order to gratify the literary appetite that is not  
satisfied with the ordinary.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever  
our great favorite, will continue to make us  
weekly visits, and to be issued in a form  
binding and preservation, and its price and  
form will remain the same. But we shall, in  
the first week of January 1837, issue a large  
sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of  
America, but on very superior paper, also filled  
with books of the newest and most entertaining  
kind, from their several departments of Novels,  
Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their  
character, joined with reading such as usually  
should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method  
we hope to accomplish a great good; to en-  
large and enlighten the family circle, and to  
give it, at an expense which shall be no more  
dear to any, a mass of reading that in book